MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 MARCH 1981

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Islamic Delegation in Iraq--According to INA, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn told members of the Islamic Conference good office's delegation that is attempting to mediate between Iraq and Iran that his country is prepared to accept an immediate cease-fire with Iran and would implement such a cease-fire within 6 hours of being advised that Iran had accepted it. He also told the delegation, with whom he held three rounds of talks, that a cease-fire should be the first step to peace between Iraq and Iran. If its dispute with Iran is not resolved, Husayn added, the Iraqi Army will not withdraw to the Iraqi-Iranian border, "even if the war continues for 20 years." Husayn also reiterated Iraq's willingness to hold either direct or indirect negotiations with Iran under the aegis of the Islamic Conference good offices committee. The delegation later returned to Jidda, SPA reported, where Habib Chatti, Islamic Conference secretary general organization and delegation member, stated that the "will for peace exists on both sides." He added that both Iraq and Iran expressed the desire for the committee to continue its efforts. The committee is to meet in Jidda to assess the results of its mission.

Fallahi on Cease-Fire--In an interview with PARS, Gen Valiollah Fallahi, acting chief of staff of the Iranian Armed Forces, stated that both the Islamic delegation and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni have accepted the 1975 Algiers agreement between Iran and Iraq as the "basis" for peace, but he added that the question remaining is the order in which moves toward peace should take place. I believe, Fallahi stated, that the cease-fire should be brief and that then "immediately and without any conditions the aggressor should leave our territory."

Comment on Islamic Delegation--An unattributed Tehran radio commentary noted the "special devastating qualities" of Ayatollah Khomeyni's recent speech to the Islamic Conference delegation in which he indicated that Iraq should withdraw its troops before any cease-fire. Since the Islamic Conference discredited its own Islamic credentials by listening to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn without protest and by adopting a "neutral position" on the Iran-Iraq conflict, Khomeyni ignored "political niceties," the radio said, and "strongly criticized" the leaders of the countries represented in the delegation. Neutrality in the war would be anti-Islamic because every aggressor is "blasphemous" from the Islamic point of view and should be confronted. Nevertheless, it would not be strange, the radio noted, if members of the delegation try to end the war under "any circumstances without doing justice to the truth or suppressing the aggressive side." The delegation is also likely to "blindly overlook" the harm that will be done to Islam if the revolution is defeated, the radio added. The delegation should put Iraq under pressure to withdraw its forces from Iran and should condemn Iraq if it fails to do so. The radio stressed that the delegation should clarify its general attitude toward the war.

An unattributed commentary by Ahvaz radio described the delegation members as "puppets and slaves" of the United States, which, aided by "bloodsucker" allies like Saddam Husayn and other "reactionaries" in the region, has sent a peace and compromise delegation to Iran while at the same time dropping napalm bombs in southern Iran. Describing the delegation members as "political mediators with no personality," the commentary criticized the Pakistani president and foreign minister in strong terms and described Habib Chatti and Guinea President Sekou Toure as "spineless pawns."

Egypt

Defense Minister Killed--Cairo radio reported that Field Marshal Ahmad Badawi, defense minister and armed forces commander in chief, was killed when his helicopter crashed during takeoff at Siwa area command's landing strip. Thirteen other senior officers, including nine major generals, were killed in the crash, which, according to MENA, citing the newspaper AL-AHRAM, is to be investigated by a high-ranking military committee.

New Magazine--MENA reported the appearance of the first issue of a new weekly magazine, MAY, which is published by President Anwar as-Sadat's National Democratic Party [NDP]. The news agency quoted As-Sadat as saying in an article in the first issue that it will not be a "propaganda mouthpiece or a means of justifying mistakes." MENA gave extensive coverage to material published in the new magazine, including items on Egypt's role in Middle East security and on the development of a "sound and constructive" opposition to or within the NDP, a denial of an impending Cabinet reshuffle, an allegation that Saudi Arabia has granted military facilities to the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force and a feature article by President as-Sadat highlighting his relationship with the late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. It also reported in detail an article claiming that the Egyptian General Intelligence Department has foiled a Syrian plot to assassinate high-ranking Egyptians, sabotage Egyptian installations and bomb populated areas.

Egyptian-Israeli Relations

Citing MAY magazine, MENA expanded on earlier reports that Egypt had rejected an Israeli proposal to resume talks on Palestinian autonomy. According to MENA, the proposal was made by Israeli Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon, who reportedly told the Egyptian ambassador to Israel that his government was prepared to make "major concessions" in order to reach an agreement before the Israeli general election. Egypt rejected the proposal because it did not want to interfere in the election. Jerusalem radio's English service later quoted sources "close to" Sharon as denying that he had "ever" offered the Egyptians far-reaching concessions on Palestinian autonomy.

Lebanon

Israeli Air Force planes attacked "terrorist bases" north of Tyre, Jerusalem radio reported. Beirut radio said the raid caused about 15 casualties, "mostly women and children," while the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio claimed the Israelis had hit residential and civilian areas.

Jordan

Prime Minister Mudar Badran told the National Consultative Council (NCC) that Syria's prestige will be restored only after its ruling group is "eliminated." In remarks reported by Amman radio, Badran also said that information received about the Jordanian charge d'affaires recently kidnapped in Beirut stated that the operation was planned by the Syrian defense squads because of their failure to carry out sabotage in Jordan. After the meeting, the NCC issued a statement, carried by PETRA-JNA, that condemned Syrian officials who are "resorting to organized crime" and denounced Syria's plan to assassinate Prime Minister Badran.

Pakistan

Karachi radio reported that a Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) Boeing 720 airliner, en route to Peshawar from Karachi, was hijacked and forced to land at Kabul airport. According to AFP, citing a report by the Pakistan news agency PPI, the hijacker, who said he is a member of the banned People's Party, demanded the release of political prisoners. Karachi radio's overseas service later reported that a Pakistani team, including the Civil Aviation Ministry director general and the PIA director, has flown to Kabul to cooperate with the Afghan authorities in trying to resolve the problem.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TEXT OF KARMAL USSR-DRA TREATY ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

LD021642 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 28 Feb 81

["Text" of message from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet-Afghan friendship treaty]

[Text] Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Kreml'n, Moscow.

Dear Comrades, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship between Afghanistan and the USSR on 27 February 1921, I express my sincere and fraternal congratulations on this auspicious day in the history of relations between our countries and people on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolution Council Presidium, the Government of the DRA, all the people of Afghanistan and myself to [word indistinct] CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Government of the USSR and all the proud and heroic peoples of the USSR.

The Afghan-Soviet treaty, which is the first treaty between the two countries on the basis of equal rights and with an independent Afghanistan, is a bright manifestation of the friendship and solidarity of the Bolshevik Party and the first socialist country of the world under the leadership of the great Lenin with the people of the East who are struggling for their national independence, and is the actual manifestation of the present ties between our countries and our people for the progress of all-round relations based on friendship, equal rights, productive cooperation and good-neighbor relations.

This treaty, which has built the firm foundation for these relations--by its recognition of a free and independent Afghanistan, among other things--has left an immense impression in the international arena, and has played a great role in the subsequent development of our country and in the assistance to prevent and repel the intrigues of imperialism, colonialism and international reaction.

The people of Afghanistan, during more than 60 years of Afghan-Soviet relations, have been aware of and have expressed gratitude for the immense fraternal and selfless assistance of the great country of the soviets in all fields of the development of the economic and national culture [word indistinct] of our country, which have been taking place since 1921.

Our people have always had the deepest feeling of friendship and fraternity with the Soviet people and their experienced leader, the Communist Party of the USSR.

After the victory of the national and democratic Sawr Revolution in our country and at a time when the workers of Afghanistan are struggling to accomplish fundamental economic and social changes, the relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union have deepened more than before, have further developed and have advanced to a new, qualitative stage.

The all-round development of these fraternal relations is the manifestation of the immense importance of the Afghan-Soviet treaty, the rational result of which was the signing of the friendship, good-neighbor relations and cooperation [word indistinct] treaty of 5 December 1978 between the two countries.

The 60th anniversary of the first Afghan-Soviet friendship treaty is being celebrated at a time which coincides with one of the historic stages of the Soviet people's life and of all progressive human beings, namely, the 26th CPSU Congress. This congress once more and with full confidence has reaffirmed, on the basis of the honorable principle of Leninism, the internationalist policy and revolutionary solidarity of the country of the Soviets with the masses who are struggling for their social and national independence.

I would like once more to express my deepest gratitude for the international solidarity and selfless and fraternal assistances of the great Leninist party and the Soviet government and all the heroic Soviet people who have always assisted the workers of Afghanistan in the struggle against the enemies of the Sawr Revolution and for social, economic and cultural construction of the new Afghanistan on behalf of the PDPA and all the people of Afghanistan who are struggling resolutely and [word indistinct] vis-a-vis the aggression and interference of imperialism, hegemonism and international reaction and for the sake of the consolidation [word indistinct] of revolutionary gains.

In a resolute manner we express confidence that the existing relations of friendship and fraternity between the parties and our people will develop and consolidate more than before for the [word indistinct] prosperity of the people of the two countries and for the benefit of safeguarding peace and security and social [word indistinct] in the world. From the bottom of our hearts, we wish you, dear comrades, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Government of the USSR and all the fraternal Soviet people, more great successes in the construction of the new society for the benefit of all mankind.

[Signed] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA

KABUL TIES UNREST IN PAKISTAN TO ANTI-DRA MEASURES

GF021719 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1315 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] The opposition front consisting of nine political parties opposed to Gen Ziaul Haq has urged lawyers, students, teachers, laborers and traders to stage demonstrations to force the unconstitutional government of Gen Ziaul Haq to restore democracy in Pakistan. International news agencies report unrest in Pakistani cities. In Karachi students and teachers have announced the establishment of a federation to support the movement for the restoration of democracy. The federation has asked the Pakistani military government to stop anti-Afghan propaganda and let the Afghan refugees in Pakistan go home.

AFP: REBELS KILL INTERIOR MINISTER'S NEPHEW

BK021158 Hong Kong AFP in English 1144 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Karachi, Pakistan, 2 Mar (AFP)--Nek Mohammad Watanjar, nephew of the Afghan interior minister, was among 14 prisoners executed by Afghan guerrillas in Paktia Province, a leader of the rebel group Harkat-I-inquilib-i-islami, said here today.

Maulvi Fariduddin, commander of rebels in Paktia Province, arrived here today to mobilise the Afghan refugees in Pakistan. He told the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in an interview that Mr Watanjar was among 14 prisoners taken by the rebels after a skirmish at Mota Khan, about 160 kms (100 miles) from Kabul. All the prisoners were executed after an islamic court sentenced them to death, he added. Mr Fariduddin added the Soviet Union had introduced East German, South Yemenese and Vietnamese troops trained in guerrilla warfare to fight against the Afghan rebels in different parts of the country, including Paktia Province.

PATRIOT COMMENTS ON REDUCTION IN U.S. FOREIGN AID

BK281424 New Delhi PATRIOT in English 23 Feb 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Reagan's Aid Policy"]

[Text] A significant feature of President Reagan's budget strategy, as revealed in his address to Congress on Thursday, is that the reductions in the expenditure provided in it are confined only to foreign aid and social security programmes. The allocation for armed forces, already constituting about 24 percent of the federal expenditure, is, on the other hand, planned to be raised to 32 percent by 1984 which is the new administration's target date for balancing the budget. While this preferred treatment of the military sector provides a confirmation of the U.S. President's hawkish tendencies, the corresponding underrating of external assistance and welfare programmes within that country underlines his closeness to big business which has for long been agitating for reducing the expenditure under hese heads. Whether the economies thus effected will help Mr Reagan in giving America a "new beginning" is, of course, a matter that concerns primarily his administration and the American people who, in their wisdom, have chosen him as their chief exectuve, but not so the resultant reduced availability of external aid, which threatens to block a major source of external finance for developing countries. They are bound to regard it as an unkind cut, especially when it is being made through reduction in U.S. contributions to the multilateral aid-giving organs like the World Bank and various specialised UN agencies.

While few developing countries have had any illusions about the motivations with which these agencies, and particularly the World Bank, have been helping their development effort, they have undeniably become addicted to their 'aid' over the years. Now that Mr Reagan has chosen to slash it drastically, they will obviously be forced to look for an alternative. Unfortunately for them, even the choice of this alternative may not remain uninfluenced by the new U.S. President's aid policy. For, in reducing the aid flow through the multilateral agencies, he has not ruled out its diversion to the administration's own channels for propping up "economic and political systems compatible with U.S. interests," as the President's budget director, Mr Daniel Stockman, has advocated. In fact, Mr Stockman's objection to routing the aid through the World Bank and other "international" agencies was precisely because of their inability to serve these interests adequately.

It is now for the developing countries to accept this new pattern of U.S. aid or reorientate their development strategies to minimise their dependence on it. Evidently, Mr Reagan has offered them the choice of surrendering their sovereignty or readjust their economies to reduced U.S. credit. Though it may cause some hardships for countries which had become increasingly dependent on Washington, in the long run it may turn out to be a boon in disguise by spurring them to strive for economic independence and work for collective self-reliance of Third World countries.

GANDHI: INDIA DESIRES STRONG RELATIONS WITH PRC

BK030916 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] The prime minister expressed India's keenness to strengthen ties with China. Talking to a 51-member womens acrobatic troupe from China who called on her in New Delhi today, Mrs Gandhi said India is anxious to have better and greater relationship with that country. The troupe was accompanied by Chinese Ambassador in India Shen Jian.

Mrs Gandhi said the members of the troupe are like ambassadors of friendship and goodwill and expressed the hope that their visit will enable the ordinary people of India to understand them better. The leader of the troupe, Madam Xia Juhua, told Mrs Gandhi that they were moved by the warm hospitality extended to them.

TEXT OF JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON KENYAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

BK271607 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1538 GMT 27 Feb 81

["India-Kenya Joint Communique"--ISI headline]

[Text] At the invitation of the President of India Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, President of the Republic of Kenya His Excellency Daniel Arap Moi paid a state visit to India from February 22 to 27, 1981. The visit took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, which has always characterised the relations between India and Kenya.

The president of the Republic of Kenya held extensive talks on international issues with Prime Minister Mrs Indiara Gandhi. They also reviewed bilateral relations and ways to further develop them. These talks were held in an atmosphere of mutual cordiality, trust and understanding.

The president of Kenya during his stay visited some industrial as well as technological and agricultural research institutes in Delhi, Jaipur, Pune and Bombay.

The president of Kenya and the prime minister of India recalled the genesis and the circumstances of the Kenyan strength against colonialism and for independence. They recalled the support and solidarity which existed between the two countries during the time of struggle. The prime minister of India expressed admiration for the continuing efforts of the Kenyan leadership in moulding a multi-racial society. The president of Kenya also expressed admiration for India's success in maintaining unity in diversity and for the progress India has made in various fields. The president of Kenya and the prime minister of India agreed that tension and confrontation in southern Africa could not be abolished and peace established until the liberation of Namibia from the illegal occupation by South Africa and the dismantling of the structure of apartheid in South Africa are achieved. They reaffirm their total support for the Namibian peoples inalienable right to freedom and also their solidarity with the struggle led by the Southwest African Peoples Organisation (SWAPO), the sole legitimate and genuine representative of the Namibian people. Both the leaders condemned all attempts by South Africa to subvert the UN plan for a peaceful settlement in Namibia, as contained in the Security Council Resolution 435 (1979) and deplored the actions of certain states which encouraged the apartheid regime of South Africa to persist in its intransigence and arrogant defiance of world opinion. Both the president of Kenya and the prime minister of India expressed their strong condemnation of acts of unprovoked armed aggression carried out by the South African regime against the frontline states. President Moi expressed his appreciation of India's unwavering support for the cause of liberation in southern Africa.

The prime minister of India noted with satisfaction the renewed efforts being made by leaders of countries in East Africa to have greater cooperation. Both leaders felt the recent summit meeting in Uganda was a welcome development and would contribute to greater peace, stability and economic progress in the region.

The president of Kenya and the prime minister of India expressed deep concern over the escalation of great power military presence and rivalry in the Indian Ocean. Despite the expressed wishes of littoral and hinterland states, the great powers were intensifying their military competition with serious consequences for peace and stability in the region. They noted with regret the suspension of the bilateral talks on naval arms limitation in the Indian Ocean between the Soviet Union and the United States. They urged all great powers as well as other major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to cooperate with the littoral and hinterland states in preparing for a UN conference on the Indian Ocean in Sri Lanka in 1981 with a view to implementing the 1971 UN declaration on the Indian Ocean as a "zone of peace."

The president of Kenya and the prime minister of India reviewed the situation in the Middle East and called upon Israel to comply with the repeated resolutions of the United Nations the implementation of which is essential to ensure peace and security in the Middle East in particular and in the world in general. Both sides reaffirmed the need to strive for a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and that this could not be established without the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem. Both sides reiterated the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people for self-determination and to a free, independent and sovereign nation state of their own.

The two sides noted with deep concern the developments in southwest Asia. They viewed them as a natural consequence of the aggravated tensions and great power confrontation in this region which posed a threat to the entire Third World. Both sides reaffirmed their belief in the cardinal principles of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of states. They called for a political settlement on the basis the withdrawal of nuclear disarmament. [as received]

The president of Kenya and the prime minister of India reaffirmed their faith in the policy of nonalignment and noted that the Nonaligned Movement, which now represents the hopes and aspirations of the majority of mankind, had become an independent and peace positive [as received] force for world peace. They expressed the hope that through strict adherence to the principles of nonalignment and by stressing the common bonds which united nonaligned countries, the movement would be able to forge common strategy and consensus which would represent the real essence of nonalignment.

The two sides noted the success of the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference held recently in the Delhi.

The president of Kenya and the prime minister of India agreed that the world economic situation had deteriorated for the developing countries. They called for effective and urgent steps for improving the international economic climate and for the establishment of a new international economic order.

The president of Kenya and the prime minister of India expressed satisfaction that bilateral relations had been progressing smoothly. Both sides felt there was scope for further strengthening mutually beneficial cooperation in various fields. The president of Kenya expressed satisfaction at the assurance by the prime minister of India to provide assistance for the developmental programmes of Kenya, particularly in the field of small-scale industries in rural areas and for increased technical training and educational facilities in India for Kenyan students. In response to a request from the Kenyan side, it was agreed that India would make available a government-to-government credit to Kenya for the import of Indian machinery and equipment and a further IDBI [Industrial Development Bank of India] credit for similar imports. Details regarding these credits would be worked out through diplomatic channels.

Both sides expressed mutual satisfaction that the following agreements had been signed during the visit of the president of the Republic of Kenya: a cultural agreement, an economic and technical cooperation agreement and a trade agreement.

They felt that such cooperation reflected the principles contained in the economic declaration of the sixth nonaligned summit that economic cooperation for development, among the nonaligned and other developing countries, was an important part of the struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order. In the spirit of this cooperation, discussions were held between the two sides on the need for early conclusion of an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation. It was hoped that an agreement on the subject would be signed between the two countries in the near future.

The president of Kenya thanked the president of India, the Government and the people of India and expressed his deep appreciation for the warm hospitality extended to him and his delegation during his visit to India. The president of Kenya extended invitations to the president and prime minister of India to visit Kenya. The invitations were accepted with pleasure.

RAO CRITICIZES BRITISH NATIONALITY BILL

BK271158 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0902 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao's "statement" in Rajya Sabha on the proposed British Nationality bill--date not given]

[Text] In response to a calling attention regarding the proposed British nationality bill which contains discriminating provisions against persons of Asian origin and the steps taken by the government in this regard, Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao said:

"In the statement made by me in this house on 16 December 1980 regarding the reported racial discrimination and harassment to the people of Indian origin and Indian immigrants in the UK, I had referred to the new British nationality law. Like all other laws, the British immigration and nationality laws are a matter for the British Government and Parliament to determine and decide, however, a few provisions in the nationality bill appear to have features of racial discrimination.

"Our concern regarding these provisions had been conveyed by our high commissioner to the British home secretary in an aide memoire on 12 November 1980. We have maintained a continuing dialogue with the British Government in the hope that some changes will be made to accommodate our views and ease the apprehension and concerns of Indians settled in the UK as well as the UK passport holders of Indian origin living in India.

"The British Government on 14 January 1981 replied to our aide memoire and gave some clarifications on the points raised by us. We have also been somewhat encouraged recently by amendments introduced by the British Government which could lessen or mitigate features of racial discrimination which we had pointed out to them. The proposed legislation is now at the committee stage in the British Parliament. The points of concern as far as we are concerned are as follows:

"1. Entitlement of children in the UK to acquire British citizenship by birth. As per the proposed nationality bill, this was to depend on the immigrant status of the parents, that is the parents should be legally settled in the UK we have not received reports that an amendment has been proposed to this clause whereby those children born in the UK who do not become British citizens by birth may now acquire British citizenship by registration after 10 years residence from Birth in the UK (provided they have not been out of the UK for more than 90 days in any one year).

"2. As per the proposed nationality law, citizenship by descent to children born overseas will apply only to those children whose parents were British citizens born in the UK. Amendments have also been proposed to this clause whereby children born abroad to a parent who is registered as a British citizen or who are citizens of the UK and colonies by descent will at birth become British citizens by descent.

"3. According to the proposed nationality law, acquisition of citizenship by registration would cease within 2 years of the new law coming into force. After the expiration of these 2 years, such persons seeking British citizenship will have to go through the normal process of acquiring citizenship by naturalisation at the discretion of the home secretary and will be subject to certain requirements of language and residence qualifications as also of good character.

"It has been clarified by the British Government that there is however no obligation on citizens of India living in Britain to become British citizens and there is nothing in the bill which would alter their status under the immigration laws if they choose not to become British citizens.

"4. There is a large number of UK passport holders in India and also in other countries like Kenya and Tanzania who will become British overseas citizens after the new nationality law comes into force. This category of citizens will not have the right of abode in the UK. This matter was taken up with the British Government who has assured us that the right of UK passport holders living in India and waiting for special vouchers for settlement in the UK will not be affected with the coming into force of the British nationality law.

"May I, Mr Chairman, reiterate that the Government of India will continue to make all possible efforts so that the people of Indian origin who are settled in the UK live with honour and dignity and that the government will continue to take up cases of racial discrimination of our countrymen with the British for appropriate action. Our high commissioner in London and his officers continue to remain vigilant in this matter and are in touch with representative Indian organisations in the UK so that their problems and concerns could be projected effectively to British authorities. The government will also continue to keep a careful watch on the situation and monitor further developments."

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH RAO

BK261613 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, who arrived in New Delhi this morning, had extensive discussions with External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao on international and bilateral matters. The two foreign ministers gave each other their assessments of various developments and broadly discussed measures to further bilateral relations. Both Colombo and Rao felt concerned about the reversal in the process of detente, increasing confrontation in the world and growing interference in different countries. Colombo was highly appreciative of the Nonaligned Movement and India's influential role on it.

OVER 81 MILLION TONS OF CRUDE OIL TO BE IMPORTED

BK020916 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] The country may import over 81 million tons of crude oil during the sixth plan period to make up the deficit of crude oil requirements. Giving this information, Petroleum Minister P.C. Sethi said in a written reply in the Rajya Sabha today that the indigenous production of crude during the sixth plan will be over 90 million tons as against the requirements of over 171 million tons. He said all efforts are being made to increase crude oil production in the country as well as to moderate the demand for petroleum products.

PTI, VNA SIGN NEWS EXCHANGE AGREEMENT

BK021309 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] The PRESS TRUST OF INDIA and the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY have signed an agreement for exchange of news. The agreement was signed today by the general manager of PTI and the director general of VNA.

PAKISTANI AIRLINER HIJACKED TO KABUL 2 MAR

Plane Lands in Kabul

BK021530 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1510 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Excerpt] A Pakistan International Airlines [PIA] Boeing 729 airliner en route to Peshawar from Karachi has been hijacked and forced to land at Kabul airport.

A PIA spokesman said the plane, PIA flight PK-326, left Karachi this afternoon at 1445 [0945 GMT]. It was to arrive at Peshawar at 1625 [1125 GMT]. There are 148 passengers and crew members on board. The spokesman said that at 1600 [1100 GMT], when the plane was near Mianwali, the pilot sought and received permission to land. Shortly afterward, however, the pilot was heard as saying that a person had entered the cockpit and demanded that the plane be taken to Kabul. The plane then changed course, entered into the Afghan airspace and proceeded toward Kabul. The plane landed at Kabul airport this afternoon at 1657 Pakistan Standard Time [1157 GMT].

The spokesman said later the Pakistan Civil Aviation authorities established contacts with the Kabul airport authorities who confirmed that the plane has landed there safely. The crew members and passengers are also safe. The spokesman said a PIA officer talked with the hijacker by radio; he has indicated his name is (Alamgir) and he says he has links with the defunct Pakistan People's Party.

U.S., USSR Help Sought

BK030227 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Excerpts] In Islamabad yesterday, the Pakistan Foreign Ministry summoned envoys of several countries including the United States and the Soviet Union and urged them to use their influence to ensure the safety of the passengers and crew of the hijacked Pakistan International Airlines aircraft and the return of the airliner. According to a government press release, several diplomatic envoys promised active assistance in resolving the issue.

The press release said that the Pakistani envoy in Kabul was directed to take immediate steps to establish contact with the hijacker and to learn his demands. Despite his utmost efforts, however, he failed to establish contact with the hijacker until early this morning. The press release said that according to accepted international norms, it is the responsibility of the country where the hijacked plane lands to take every possible step to ensure to the safety of the passengers, crew and the aircraft. The press release also said that the Pakistan Civil Aviation authorities are in constant touch with civil aviation authorities in Kabul, who have reported that the passengers are safe and arrangements have been made for their food.

Pakistani Team Goes To Kabul

BK030823 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] A team consisting of civil aviation and Pakistan International Airlines [PIA] officials left Rawalpindi for Kabul by a regular PIA flight today. The team consists of the director general of the Civil Aviation Ministry, a PIA director and the Pakistani charge d'affaires in Kabul.

RAJA'I BRIEFS KHOMEYNI, COMMENTS ON PEACE MISSION

LD021120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Prime Minister Raja'i, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, and Mohammad Montazeri, Sheykh Mohammad Yazdi, Emami Kashani and 'Ali Akbar Parvaresh were received this morning by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and conferred with him.

After the meeting, speaking to a PARS correspondent on the points raised with the imam, Raja'i said: The meeting dealt with resolving problems and the completion of the Cabinet appointments. The imam issued certain guidelines.

Our correspondent asked: Did the mission investigating the war imposed by Iraq on Iran manage to identify the aggressor? Mr Raja'i said: No. They admitted their inability, saying that clarifying this matter is difficult under the circumstances. They sought our aid, to which we said: You should not look for obvious points; rather, you should observe the situation for yourselves.

Our correspondent asked: Did the members of the Supreme Defense Council clearly explain the views held by the Islamic Republic of Iran with regard to the war and other problems? The prime minister replied: We explained the issues in detail and clearly. Considering the agreement reached between the members [of the Iranian side], we expressed our views at once. We hope they will be able to adopt the just stand expected of them by the fair-minded people of the world.

Concluding his remarks, Mr Raja'i, replying to a question as to whether the mission succeeded in making any change in situation on the battlefields, said: No. We will continue our fight, with the help of God. Our intention is that should the aggressor fail to come to his senses and realize the situation, then we will bring these matters to his attention.

RAFSANJANI ON MAJLIS PROPOSAL, WAR MEDIATION

LD021900 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Interview with Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani by unidentified radio correspondent, following his 2 March meeting with Ayatollah Khomeyni; recorded--place not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Rafsanjani, you were received today, along with a few members of the Supreme Defense Council, by the nation's imam. Would you be good enough to tell us what topics were discussed?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Once every one or two weeks, or whenever there is a need, we usually go and meet the imam and discuss the issues. It was not an extraordinary situation, it was like other meetings in the past, yet when we got there we discussed issues related to the double urgent proposal discussed by the Majlis [proposal to appoint supervisors for those ministries without a Cabinet minister]. Our discussions today also included [words indistinct] war issues, the outcome of the visit by the heads of Islamic nations to Iran and related topics.

[Question] With reference to the proposal that you mentioned, what was the reason behind the Majlis' decision to suspend discussions on the topic for a week, and, in view of the directives issued by the leader of the revolution, do you think the issue of the differences between President Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Raja'i can be settled soon?

[Answer] The reason was stated in the Majlis program. It is quite a natural procedure in the Majlis for deputies to put forward any proposal with 15 signatures. Earlier they had submitted a proposal expressing their concern that those ministries without ministers could harm the revolution. They can no longer tolerate to see some ministries without a head; therefore they came up with their proposal.

When the proposal was put forward and its top priority was approved, it was realized that the imam had also asked both the president and the prime minister to expedite the issue and to settle the issue soon.

A deputy came up with the suggestion of suspending the earlier proposal, a proposal which is considered to be the right of the deputy to put forward. Clarifications which accompanied the second proposal made by the deputy were satisfactory. He said that since there was a possibility of the issue being mutually resolved by the president and the prime minister enabling the Cabinet's completion, we should not rush, and give them another week. Should the gentlemen reach an agreement, there will be no need for the earlier proposal. If not, then the Majlis could rightfully assert its view. Of course, it may or may not be approved. If the Majlis approves the idea of appointing ministers, then we ought to receive the Council of Guardians' view and if the Council of Guardians also approves, then the decision would be quite legal. We discussed this today in the presence of the imam and he also asserted the same view--that if the proposal is approved by both the Majlis and the Council of Guardians, then it could be considered a categorically legal procedure. It is the right of the Majlis and a duty for the Council of Guardians to express their views.

Yet, I personally hope agreement can be reached; thus, the prime minister can be relieved from the task of shouldering responsibility for four ministries. Otherwise, I think a way to resolve the issue exists.

[Question] My last question concerns the visit by the heads of Islamic countries who came to our country: How far can such efforts affect the fate of the war, and do you think this last effort could open the door for negotiation?

[Answer] We declared that we would not negotiate with Saddam under any circumstances. We told the same thing to these gentlemen. From the beginning we had one thing to say on which we insist: As long as Iraqi forces remain on Iranian territory and we have defense, no negotiation can take place. In his speech the imam also called not only for withdrawal of the Iraqi soldiers but also a trial--trial of the aggressor by an international court. In our negotiations we reiterated this and our explanation resulted in their confirmation of our just demand and accepting the fact that what we demanded was not above justice. We say we have been invaded; first, the cause of aggression should be removed and, second, the element behind the aggression ought to be tried.

The delegation, of course, did not put forward any proposals. They said they had to go to Baghdad to discuss the issue with them before delivering their view.

What I can forecast--of course, forecasting is a bit difficult--in my view Saddam, with the aggression that he has committed, the blood that he has spilled and the damage he has inflicted on both Iran and Iraq, ought to be held answerable to both the Iranian and Iraqi nations, as well as the Iraqi Armed Forces, as to why he originally embarked upon such misfortune, should he decide to return to Baghdad [withdraw his forces]. Saddam is now stuck in marshland.

Should he decide to remain there, especially in view of the stand that we have taken, he ought to answer the world and the Islamic nations as to what he wanted from Iran. He does not have a just cause to put forward. If he is talking about the Algerian agreement [concluded between the shah and Saddam in March 1975 following the Algerian president's mediation between Iran and Iraq] we have said repeatedly that we have not declared that agreement void. It did not require war. If there is something else to which Iraq or Saddam felt they had a right in connection with Iran [words indistinct].

However, what can Saddam say to the question that he would be asked. I don't think he has any answer.

FALLAHI INTERVIEWED ON MEDIATION DELEGATION'S VISIT

GF031026 Tehran PARS in English 0730 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Tehran, 2 Mar (PARS)--The deputy commander of the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, General Valiollah Fallahi, held an interview with PARS correspondent on the results of the discussions of the eight-man delegation to investigate the war imposed upon Iran by Iraq, the situation in the battlefields and the effect of the delegation's activities upon the war, today. [Words indistinct] effect of the delegation [words indistinct] yesterday. [Words indistinct] whether the delegation was convinced that Iraq was the aggressor, General Fallahi stated that although you can recognize the aggressor through the evidence of aggression [words indistinct] that one of the signs of aggression is the military presence of Iraq inside Iranian territory, as well as the threats that Saddam talks about them against us. Nevertheless, it is necessary for the delegation to carefully investigate all the dimensions of the war and evidences of aggression [words indistinct]. He said that the head of the delegation, Ahmed Sekou Toure, the president of Guinea, had said that "the fire should be extinguished first and then one should investigate who had set the house on fire," while President Bani-Sadr believed that as long as the source of fire were not touched, the fire would not be extinguished. General Fallahi said that the reasoning of President Bani-Sadr was right.

General Fallahi continued and said that the delegation accepted the 1975 Algiers agreement as a basis and that there is no doubt in it and the imam has also confirmed it. "The only problem that remains is the order: That is, whether the aggressor should be indentified and punished first and then the other issues be discussed, or should the cease-fire first be announced and the aggressor forces would later go out when we would then consider the signs of aggression. I believe that this issue needs a very short stage of cease-fire, and then immediately and without any conditions the aggressor should leave our territory."

Speaking about the duty of the delegation, General Fallahi said: "Islam has ordered that if the aggressor be abjured to give up aggression and if he refused and continued fighting, then you must fight against him. The delegation is dutybound to identify the aggressor and urge him to renounce his aggression, and if he does not accept this recommendation then he should be fought against."

Replying to a question on the effect of the delegation's trip on the war, the deputy commander stated that the delegation has itself said that their purpose was to hear the views of the two sides and give recommendations to them and that they themselves have no special proposal at present. "Our stand has not and will not change from the beginning till now. And on the orders of Imam Khomeyni, the aggressor--whoever he would be--should be punished as authorized by an Islamic tribunal. If this delegation believes in the holy principles of Islam it must identify the aggressor, condemn him and root out the origin of these aggressions against the Islamic countries right on the spot."

General Fallahi concluded by saying that: "We are following the path of Imam 'Ali and Imam Hoseyn (the first and third imams of the prophet's household), that is, the path of resistance. We will resist as long as we prove to the world that we are not oppressed so that we will not be tyrannized over. Why? Because by letting others tyrannize over us, we would have thus encouraged them to tyrannize others as well. One of the goals of Imam Hoseyn was to prove that he was not oppressed. Therefore, we will resist to that end so that the oppressor will be discredited and cut down, and these roots of oppression in the Islamic world would be ended at this point."

TEHRAN COMMENTS ON MUSLIM MEDIATION EFFORTS

LD021500 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Unatrributed commentary]

[Text] The imam is not simply a religious leader but more precisely a politico-religious leader and, moreover, a leader of a revolution that in its wider meaning has an Islamic and anti-imperialist dimension. As such, the imam is a precious gift for our nation and Islam. This politico-religious leader manifests the political and spiritual views of Islam. In every word which emanates from this uncompromising spirit of God [play on words: Khomeyni's first name, Ruhollah, means "spirit of God"] one can find the genuine line of struggle in the path of God. However, the political aspect and the special devastating qualities of the recent message which the leader of the revolution gave when receiving the delegation which has come to Iran to investigate the Iran-Iraq war offer special guidance and are of great importance. In addition to expressing the general and political line of the revolution, this message also demonstrates the greatness and the grandeur of matchless leadership.

The delegation which visited the imam included a number of the highest-ranking officials of Muslim countries. It included the leaders of four countries as well as high-ranking officials of a number of other countries and the leader of the PLO. Nevertheless, the imam discusses what he regards as necessary in terms of his religious duties from a position which has absolutely no place for political games and diplomatic contacts. Study of what the imam discusses can be of great use in understanding the revolution and its position on important political issues of the world. The delegation, which is still in Iran [as heard], has been sent on this mission by the conference of leaders of the Muslim countries, a conference in which Saddam Husayn and Malek Husayn took part as leaders of the Islamic countries; a conference which allowed Saddam Husayn to speak for about 1 and 1/2 hours and which listened to his words without protest; a conference which adopted a neutral position in connection with the war between Iran and Iraq. It is precisely these facts which discredit the Islamic credentials of that conference. It is in light of this that the imam ignored political niceties and strongly criticized the leaders of the countries represented in the delegation.

If we wish to evaluate the reasons behind the creation of such delegations, we would be well advised to listen to what the imam discusses. The members of the delegation were present in At-Ta'if and listened for more than 1 hour to Saddam's speech without uttering shouts of protest. Can such a delegation express its opinion by condemning the aggressor on purely Islamic grounds? Do they intend to evaluate the differences between Islam and blasphemy? Does the delegation really not know what Iraq's intentions were in carrying out this aggression? Do they not know the danger which threatens Islam since the offensive against the Iranian revolution? These are some of the questions which the delegation should answer. If the delegation is unable to properly understand the connection between the war and the conspiracies of American imperialism and the connection between the defeat of the revolution and the domination of imperialism, then it cannot be a good arbiter in the issue of the war.

One of the members of the delegation, in a meeting with the president of Itan, said: Regardless of which side eventually wins the war, it will still be in the interest of America and a loss to Islam; both countries are Islamic, and the war between them will be to the loss of Islam. This (?conclusion) is reached from a position of neutrality and is not based on a proper evaluation of Islam, blasphemy or imperialism and does not take into account the conspiracies of world imperialism. Therefore, it would not be strange if the members of the delegation try by every means possible to bring this war to an end under any circumstances, without doing justice to the truth of suppressing the aggressive side. Again, it would not be strange if they blindly overlook the harm which will be done to Islam if the revolution is defeated. What a beautiful thought the imam expressed when he said: If one group of Muslims aggresses against another, you should confront it. You should see whether we started the aggression or they did. If you determine that we carried out the aggression, then you should fight against us; but if you discover that they carried out the agression, you should fight against them. Peace between Islam and blasphemy is meaningless. He continued: No Muslim should imagine that peace can be established between Islam and Muslims on the one side and non-Islam and non-Muslims on the other. God's decree should be carried out.

This remark about Islam is derived from Islam. Can the delegation which has come on a mission in the name of Islam doubt the sincerity of these remarks? Certainly not. The only difference is between the political and Islamic views. However, we do not look at the war only from the political view, which says only to try to put an end to it. If the delegates really intend to represent Islam, they should look at the issue precisely with the same point of view. If such a view existed among the members of the delegation, they would never have kept quiet when faced with Saddam's speech, and they would never have adopted a neutral position vis-a-vis the war. They would not have based all their efforts on mediating from such a fence-sitting position.

In the war imposed by Iraq upon Iran, what is in danger is Islam. Truth is being trampled upon; and one should fight for the sake of truth. The members of the delegation should try to establish the truth of the matter. Had they done so, they would have discovered that no peace is possible between Islam and blasphemy, that every aggressor is blasphemous from the Islamic point of view and that one should confront every blasphemer. The only problem is that the imam talks of Islam and discusses the relationship and dependence of politics upon Islamic ideology; the delegation, on the other hand, is only trying to become a champion of peace from a diplomatic point of view. It seems that, for them, the truth or falsehood of the issue makes no difference. If the members of the delegation who are now in Iran [as heard] can separate the truth from the false propaganda at close quarters, and testify that they really intend to defend the truth, then they should accept the truth without political considerations and assume a position toward it. Having witnessed how the Ba'th regime, which represents neither Islam nor the Iraqi nation, has aggressed against Iran, they should put Iraq under political pressure so that it withdraws its forces from Iranian soil; and if it does not do so, they should condemn it. They should defend the truth from the political games of the world's politicians from a position of freedom.

But is the delegation capable of realizing the truth about the war? Won't the delegates close their eyes to the realities of the war, such as Iraq's obvious aggression, the unparalleled savage crimes of that regime, the bombing of residential areas, the dropping of napalm bombs upon innocent people as in Vietnam and other anti-Islamic and unhuman activities? Will they not sacrifice the interests of Islam for the sake of political interests or imperialist interests which emanate from Eastern or Western policies or the fear of them? There are many other questions in this connection that the delegation should clarify.

However, even if the representatives of the At-Ta'if conference close their eyes to every truth, they should understand one obvious truth: This is the reality of the revolution that has come into being according to the line of the imam and the belief of the nation. If the Iranian revolution has to choose between compromising with the aggressor and fighting to the last man, it will certainly not accept the disgrace of such a peace with Saddam for the sake of its revolution; our revolutionary nation insists upon one general belief, the war against imperialism and the negation of any kind of imperialist compromise and the revitalization of Islam. It will fight for these to its last breath.

AHVAZ RADIO ATTACKS GOOD OFFICES DELEGATION

GF021815 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The criminal United States, following different plots and various plans to defeat and destroy our great Islamic revolution, or at least bring it to a compromise or isolation, recently reached the desperate position of sending its puppets and slaves to Iran. Of course, the goal and nature of this delegation is obvious.

Of these puppets, Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, who, apart from his disgusting name, has shown everyone his lackey and anti-Islamic nature; Ziaul Haq, who truly should be called Ziaul Shaitan [Zia the Devil]; and spineless pawns such as Habib Chati or Guinea President Sekou Toure have come to Iran. Yes, a delegation such as this with members such as those just described came to revolutionary Iran to act as mediators in Islam's holy war against the infidels, but if a devoted Muslim could think of a partner other than the Almighty, the true creator of life and existence, these uncultured people could not change the will of the heroic Iranian nation.

Yes, the criminal United States, with the help of its bloodsucker allies such as Saddam and the rest of the reactionaries in the region, on the one hand kills our heroic and beloved youths or makes our children orphans and our mothers childless and makes our great nation mourn, and on the other sends a peace and compromise delegation to our country while dropping napalm bombs on innocent people in southern Iran. What criminal acts have they not committed and what blood have they not spilled? All this because we have faith in and hold to the monotheistic belief that there is no God but God--not the United States, not the Soviet Union, only the just government of 'Ali.

Where are your defenders of human rights? Where are they now at this moment of life and death? Why are they as silent as the dead? What human beings are you talking about when you have never seen or heard a human being? What human rights are you defending? Are we not human? Alas, we will never ask anything from you pseudohuman creatures. What we want and believe to be our right, we will extract from your throat. We will drive you out of our home with no mercy--as we are already doing.

Olof Palme and those like him are coming and going. Political mediators with no personality such as those from the so-called Islamic summit in At-Ta'if have come and gone. It will be the Muslim and honorable Iranian nation which will remain strong and devoted to achieving its holy goals and which, with the blood of its purest children, will change the course of its destiny.

The nation that should be an example to other nations of this world has to sacrifice blood. Even if its cities are destroyed and it suffers heavy economic burdens and its affairs are out of order, eventually the bloody and honorable flag of struggle against the oppressors of the world will be hoisted in victory and will voice the cause of all the oppressed of the world. Then it will be the end of all the godless. [passage indistinct]

MILITARY LEADERS BRIEF KHOMEYNI ON WAR SITUATION

LD021134 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] According to a PARS report, General Fallahi, acting chief of the joint staff of the armed forces; Col Javad Fakuri, the minister of defense and the commander of the air force; General Zahir Nezhad, the commander of the ground forces; Captain 'Afzali, the commander of the naval forces; and Colonel Foruzan, the commander of the Islamic Republic Gendarmerie, were received by Imam Khomeyni this morning and briefed him on the situation on the war fronts.

BANI-SADR, RAJA'I ATTEND DEFENSE COUNCIL MEETING

GF021750 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] The Supreme Defense Council met this evening and discussed the general situation on the battlefronts and operations carried out by our Muslim fighters against the Iraqi forces. President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the imam's representative in the council Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani, acting Chief of Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran General Fallahi, Defense Minister and Air Force Commander Colonel Fakuri, two Majlis members and an official from the supreme information council attended the meeting.

The meeting was preceded by another meeting of brother Bani-Sadr, brother Raja'i, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani, Supreme Court President Dr Mohammad Beheshti, Prosecutor General Ayatollah Musavi Ardabili, Interior Minister Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani and Education Minister Hojjat ol-Eslam Bahonar. They discussed a number of important topics.

MAJLIS FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING

LD021144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Islamic Consultative Assembly held a meeting today in the course of which a letter was forwarded to the speaker of the Majlis asking him, as the speaker of the Majlis and a member of the Supreme Defense Council, to make arrangements to enable the members of the committee to have rapid access to matters related to foreign policy, such as the recent visits.

Also, the committee asked the speaker of the Majlis to facilitate the committee's task in fulfilling its duties.

At the same meeting a number of articles concerned with the Islamic Republic of Iran's foreign policy were debated and approved.

OFFICIALS CRITICIZE SOVIET POLICY, PERFORMANCE

LD281151 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 17 Feb 81 p 2

[Excerpts] Rasht--The USSR ambassador to Iran and his party yesterday met Gilan Province Governor General 'Ali Ansari and Ports and Shipping Director General Feridun Ansari in Rasht for discussions.

According to a report by PARS from Rasht, the meeting with the governor general took place at his office yesterday afternoon. The discussion covered relations and transactions between Iran and the Soviet Union, as well as the war imposed on Iran by Iraq.

Explaining the position of the Muslim nation and the Islamic Republic of Iran Government, he criticized the Soviet Union's failure to react to the war between Iran and Iraq.

The Soviet ambassador also met Gilan Ports and Shipping Director General Feridun Ansari in Bandar-e Anzali and discussed the passage of commercial shipping and freight-handling methods. The director general informed the Soviet ambassador of problems of lack of coordination in shipping, substandard packing, lack of uniformity in types of loads in ships' holds, insufficient attention to the correct method of loading goods, and the need for loads to be properly sorted. He asked the Soviet ambassador to inspect loading methods on the ships.

At the meeting, he also reiterated the need for the delivery of spare parts for Russian cranes used in unloading, and the increased efficiency needed in loading and unloading--a subject previously presented to the Soviet Government.

He also discussed with the Soviet ambassador changes underway in the working system for his department's employees, and he expressed the hope that in the near future handling facilities in the northern ports of the Islamic Republic of Iran would reach 1 million tons a year.

The Soviet ambassador promised assistance regarding the delivery of spare parts to Iran and expressed pleasure and satisfaction at the Bandar-e Anzali port's and shipping department's success in achieving in 10 months an increase in tonnage-handling capacity which should have taken a year, according to discussions at the 11th conference [on Caspian navigation] between Iran and the USSR.

MOSCOW EMBASSY PROTESTS MEDIA REPORTAGE ON IRAN

LD021736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] PARS reports that the Moscow Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued a statement warning certain sections of domestic and foreign media in the Soviet Union. The text of the statement is as follows:

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the USSR wishes to make it known that recently it has been observed that representatives of certain foreign media residing in Moscow and some of the Soviet newspapers and the press [as heard], when referring to Iran's Islamic revolution, avoid noting the main character and nature of the revolution, which is Islamic, and refer to it only as an antimonarchist and anti-imperialist revolution. It is obvious, of course, that the hero-producing Iranian Islamic revolution, inspired by the lofty teachings of Islam, is not only antimonarchist, anti-imperialist and antihegemonist, but is also strongly opposed to any form of dependence on the Eastern and Western powers, and vehemently rejects foreign interference in the Iranian Islamic country's political, cultural and economic affairs, whatever form or shape it may take. The embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran hopes that, taking note of this elucidation, the media will devote greater attention to this matter.

KHAMENE'I INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC ISSUES

GF021820 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i has said there are no Arab or Islamic motives for the war that Iraq is waging against Iran. He added: There are Arab governments that support us. Imperialism is opposed to the Islamic revolution. The Arabs support Iran against the United States.

These remarks were made in the course of his reply to a question from the newspaper Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ. The question was whether the war has an Arab-Persian character or a sectarian-Muslim character.

In an interview published by AL-KHALIJ today Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i added: The Islamic revolution's enemies are responsible for much of the distortions attributed to Iran. We warn against the machinations and schemes of imperialist media that are hostile to both the Arabs and Iran.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, who is a member of the Supreme Defense Council and Tehran Friday imam, referring to the purpose of his visit to India and other countries, said: The Islamic revolution in Iran is interested in relations with other countries because we are a people who know the meaning of freedom and act with full respect for the peoples of the world. My visit to India was within this framework.

Asked about India's stand on the war, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, who met with Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, said: India condemns the war against Iran and calls for the implementation of the 1975 agreement.

Answering a question on relations with Kuwait, the Tehran Friday imam said: Relations with Kuwait are normal. The views made public by the government are the official Iranian views. Anything else published in the newspapers or said in speeches constitutes personal views.

Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i asserted: The press in Iran is free. Everyone has the freedom to write or deliver a speech and express his own views, not Iran's official views. He added: We would like Kuwaiti officials, and other officials in the region, to know that Iran's views are only those expressed by the Iranian Government.

Asked by Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ about rumors of a power struggle in Iran, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i said: This is what the West says because it is hostile to us. The West distorts the facts about our country. We denounce and reject this. We believe that what is happening in Iran is not a power conflict but a result of the freedom of views and the freedom of the press in revolutionary and Islamic Iran.

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CHIEF MEETS RAJA'I AIDE

GF030721 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] The head of the International Red Cross mission met with Mohammad Hashemi-Rafsanjani, assistant prime minister for political affairs, in Tehran yesterday afternoon.

During the 1-hour meeting, the head of the Red Cross mission expressed his gratitude and thanks to government officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran for cooperating with the International Red Cross in Iran. He also expressed his appreciation for the way Iran has been handling the camps for deported Iraqis and Iraqi prisoners in Iran.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani thanked the Red Cross official for his feelings and said our treatment of the deportees and Iraqi prisoners springs from the Islamic values and principles by which our country abides and for which our people fight. Hashemi-Rafsanjani noted the previous and present activities of the International Red Cross in Iran and said that despite our repeated calls, the organization has not supplied us with any information on the oil minister and the four Iranian doctors who have been in captivity in Iraq for several months.

BANI-SADR RECEIVES RED CRESCENT SOCIETY DIRECTOR

GF011026 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Brother Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received Dr Behzadnia, director of the Iranian Red Crescent Society, this morning.

During the meeting, the Red Crescent Society director submitted a report to the president on the society's activities and the outcome of the talks between the society's delegation and International Red Cross representatives in Jakarta.

MIZAN, ETTELA'AT REPORT 21 FEB BOMBING INCIDENTS

LD021057 [Editorial Report] Tehran papers of 22 February report two recent bombing incidents in the Iranian capital carried out by unknown persons. MIZAN front-pages an unattributed report titled "Bomb Explosion in Azadi Square Injures 15 People" that states, among other things:

"A few seconds before 1800 yesterday, when hundreds of local and out-of-town travelers filled Tehran's Azadi Square and the bus terminal there, one or two bombs exploded, the sound being audible across the vast square.

"The local MIZAN correspondent reports that the bomb or bombs had been placed in a Shahbaz jeep in the northern part of the square and that 14 or 15 people in the vicinity were injured."

An unattributed report in ETTELA'AT titled "Two Separate Bomb Incidents in Tehran" reports a second incident as follows:

"At 2100 hours last night, a bomb exploded with great force near the Hoseyniyeh Ershad outside a poultry store, killing storeworker Salmon Rahimi and nightguard 'Ali Asghar Shamsabadi and severely injuring passerby Akbar Mashhur, who was taken to a hospital by a passing motorist. The blast broke the windows of several stores in the area, and local residents began to congregate in the vicinity. Gholhak precinct police officers and Area 4 Komitch guards arrived on the scene and began an investigation to identify the perpetrators of the incident."

INCREASED MOTOR OIL PRODUCTION ANNOUNCED

LD011234 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] The public relations office of the Oil Ministry, speaking to PARS, has announced that as a result of a project that is now being implemented, production at the motor-oil plant of the Tehran refinery has increased from 95,000 tons o 172,000 tons annually.

The public relations office of the Oil Ministry added that the construction work on expanding the motor-oil-plant project at the Tehran refinery started in the period July-August 1980 under the supervision of oil industry experts. According to the schedule, the project will be finished in 20 months.

According to this report, in 2 years, after the completion of the project, nine new types of motor oils will be produced in this country.

WARTIME COURT WARNS AGAINST HOARDING, PROFITEERING

LD021946 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] According to PARS, Tehran security headquarters has released Statement No 20 of the wartime court.

The statement warns all hoarders and profiteers and other elements behind this dangerous current, who are sucking the nation's blood at this delicate phase of war, against any hoarding and profiteering. The statement says in the event of hoarding and profiteering, especially by wealthy people, their entire illegal belongings will be confiscated.

Meanwhile, all revolution guards, police and mobilization officials, mosque councils and other dedicated forces who have an active presence, are requested to cooperate with the wartime court by exposing those elements behind hoarding and profiteering.

MINISTRY BANS USE OF FOREIGN BRAND NAMES

LD281236 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the Ministry of Industries and Mines, in connection with the use of foreign names for consumer goods and products, a sinister inheritance left over from the former regime designed to foster dependence and the destruction of Islamic and Iranian culture in our consumer society, strongly requested all industrial and manufacturing units to take action to change the names of their products to Iranian names as soon as possible. The ministry said letters of credit will not be opened in their favor for the payment of license fees for using foreign names.

On disadvantages of using foreign names for manufactured and industrial goods, the Ministry of Industries and Mines noted that use of foreign names--the right of which is obtained from foreign companies by paying certain sums to those companies--requires the observance of certain rules determined by the license and in most cases these rules merely differentiate between various brand names and have no other quantitative or qualitative use. On the other hand, use of a foreign name for a product necessitates the purchase of the raw material for production, marketing and advertisement of the goods, all of which results in drainage of foreign exchange from the national wealth of the Muslim country of Iran to a foreign company and the licensor.

The Ministry of Industries and Mines adds: On the other hand, use of foreign names which internal manufacturers select, equates with the propagation of foreign culture and is contrary to the Islamic Republic's principled policy: Neither East nor West; this is the same as pursuing the policy of the former regime, which used to claim that the Muslim nation of Iran prefers to purchase products and goods with foreign names.

AL-HAKIM CALLS FOR UPRISING AGAINST IRAQI REGIME

GF280715 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] His Eminence scholar Muhammad Baqir al-Hakim has called on the destitute and oppressed Iraqi people to express their decisive stand toward the infidel regime in Iraq through demonstrations or in any other possible way. This came in a statement released by his eminence and delivered to PARS. It said in part:

Oh faithful and committed brothers, Oh sons of our Muslim people in Iraq: Our people have felt bitter torture and humiliation under the terrorist and infidel Iraqi regime. The Baghdad regime was not satisfied with the crimes committed against the oppressed Iraqi people for the sake of continued subjection of our people; upon U.S. orders from his imperialist masters, Saddam has kindled the fire of aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran mainly to curb the expansion of the Islamic revolution in Iran, to prevent the outbreak of an Islamic revolution in Iraq and to cover up the regime's crimes against our destitute people.

We call on the destitute and oppressed Muslims in Iraq to express their decisive stand against this regime through demonstrations and any other means possible. All committed revolutionary Muslims in Iraq and Iran must continue striving in order to overthrow Saddam's infidel regime and halt the crimes of this agent. Say: "Work, and God will surely see your work and also His messenger and the believers." [Koranic verse]

PAKISTANI-BUILT WARSHIP DELIVERED TO IRAN

LD011332 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] According to a report by our Karachi correspondent, yesterday in a special ceremony one warship was delivered to Iran.

Present at the ceremony was the consul general and staff of the Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Karachi and a number of navy and air force officers. After recitation of verses from the noble Koran, the anthem of the Islamic Republic of Iran was played and the Iranian flag raised over the warship.

AID TO IRAQ, ISLAMIC PEACE MISSION CRITICIZED

GF011109 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary: "They Are Welcome, But..."]

[Excerpts] It has been common knowledge for some time now that Saddam's puppeteers, who hold the strings of this Ba'thist kaffir, have not been totally pleased with his attack on Iran--which constitutes part of the international plots against the Iranian Islamic revolution--because he and his forces have become unexpectedly stuck in a marsh in the Islamic Republic of Iran despite the illusion behind their onslaught that they would score a major victory that would make them great heroes in the Arab world. The war has lost its initial momentum and has now become a war of attrition.

The United States is indirectly reinforcing Iraq, while the Soviet Union is fully meeting Iraq's ammunition needs. France is increasing its arms sales to Iraq despite its refusal to supply Iran with the arms and spare parts it has already paid for. France has received billions of petrodollars with which it is keeping its factories operating at full capacity producing deadly weapons.

Britain and the FRG--in other words, all the kaffirs--adhere to the principle that all kaffirs comprise one nation. They jointly expect their favored side to win, however, the Islamic Republic of Iran continues to wage its unyielding struggle, having faith in no other power than Almighty God.

Realizing this state of affairs, Iraq--whose installations have suffered as much damage as those in Iran--has been eagerly seeking negotiations with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, especially after the At-Ta'if meeting of the Islamic Conference, where the holy name of Islam was exploited. Meanwhile, Iraq has been asking various countries and international organizations to lend a helping hand. It is calling for an end to the war as if it was the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran that had started it.

The Iranian Islamic Republic has made it clear from the beginning that unless Iraq withdraws from the Islamic land it has occupied--in other words, unless it is expelled--Iran will not negotiate with anyone on matters related to the war. There has been no change in this decision by the Islamic revolutionaries of Iran.

Despite all that has been said by the Iranian Islamic revolutionaries, a new delegation has again arrived in Tehran. This delegation is composed, in accordance with the decision of the At-Ta'if meeting on 25 January, of officials whose governments rule Muslims on Islamic land. They do not, however, rule in accordance with the commandments of God but on the basis of idolatrous concepts. If the members of this delegation--one of them being the Turkish prime minister--fully understood the Iranian Islamic revolutionaries, they would not suggest that Iran sit at the negotiating table with Iraq. The only thing to be done by this delegation--which is not expected to make a reckless threat that their countries intervene in the war for the sake of guaranteeing the security of the region--is to openly expose the aggressive attitude of the Ba'thist kaffir, Saddam, who rules over the Muslims of Iraq. This may not mean much, but it would satisfy the Muslims of Iran that they are not being equated with the merciless. Those who have been deceived by statements such as "you are both right" or "you are both wrong" have no place on Iranian soil. Iran will not sit at the negotiating table before Iraq accounts for all the blood that has been shed and for all the crimes that have been committed. No one will have enough strength to lower the banner of Islam before a kaffir regime.

ARMED FORCES COMMUNIQUE 421 REPORTS ON MARCH BATTLES

LD021844 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Communique 421 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. With boundless greetings to the pure souls of the blood-soaked martyrs of the cause of Islam and the homeland, this is to inform you about some aspects of the operations carried out by the self-sacrificing members of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the situation on the battlefronts over the past 48 hours:

1. Combatants of the ground forces, in coordination with other armed forces combatants, from the morning of 28 February until 1900 that day, directed their intense and sustained artillery and heavy weapons fire on enemy forces' positions on the Marivan front inside Iraqi territory [as heard]. According to reports by our forces' advance lookouts, casualties and losses inflicted on the enemy in the Panjwin region amounted to 50 percent of their forces. On one of the Gilan-e Gharb fronts our own forces' artillery fire destroyed 1 enemy tank and 10 trenches, and killed or injured a number of enemy personnel. In 28 February operations the self-sacrificing members of the ground forces of the Islamic Republic, for the sake of safeguarding and protecting the Iranian Islamic homeland, gave 27 martyrs. The police of the Islamic Republic of Iran gave one martyr on all battlefronts.

2. Yesterday there was an exchange of artillery and mortar fire between our valiant forces and the enemy on most of the Islamic fronts, and the intensity of fire on the Minaq and Kan-e Sakht fronts was greater than on other fronts up to 1030. In these operations, and in shelling Iraqi positions, 5 enemy vehicles and 7 trenches were destroyed, and more than 15 members of the hireling Saddam army were killed or injured. On that day two Muslim civilians belonging to the Iraqi Army [as heard] turned themselves in to the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran and sought refuge with the Islamic forces.

3. On the Susangerd front an exchange of fire also continued between our own forces and the enemy. As a result of the fire of our heroic forces, four enemy trenches were destroyed and a number of Iraqi troops were killed or wounded. Meanwhile, three enemy trucks and bulldozers were destroyed in these operations.

4. On the western fronts of Ahvaz, artillery and heavy weapons fire by the units of the ground forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran set fire to and destroyed one ammunition truck, one tanker, two armored vehicles and one truck belonging to the Iraqi Army.

5. On the Abadan front, the combatants of the armed forces continued to maintain their heavy and intense shelling of Iraqi positions, destroying three enemy tanks, two bulldozers, two machinegun positions and a number of trenches, and in killing or wounding a number of Iraqi troops. Yesterday the deceived members of the army of hireling Saddam directed their artillery and heavy weapons fire on Abadan city, causing damage to installations and homes, and martyring 3 of our dear compatriots and injuring 19 more.

6. From yesterday morning, Iraqi Army positions in the Bihan, [name indistinct] and [Al-Mu'amir] regions came under the artillery and heavy weapons fire of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. No accurate figures have been prepared on the enemy losses and casualties in these regions. Over the past 24 hours two invading Iraqi aircraft appeared over two of our western towns, but they were forced to flee, thanks to the alert defense fire from the antiaircraft guns of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

IRAQI TOWNS INFILTRATED; SOLDIERS KILLED

LD021926 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Summary] Iranian forces last night infiltrated the Iraqi towns of Kharmal, Panjwin, Diyarah and Masud and inflicted losses, the details of which are not available. Iraqi positions inside enemy territory were also attacked yesterday killing 10 Iraqi troops, destroying a heavy weapons base and causing damage to three Iraqi vehicles. Ten more Iraqi troops were killed or wounded in the Panjwin-Waliyawih area yesterday.

QASEMLU HOPES FOR KURDISH SOLUTION AFTER KHOMEYNI

LD271535 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 25 Feb 81 p 5

[Margit Silberstein interview with Kurdish Democratic Party leader Abdor Rahman Qasemlu: "Skeptical About Mediation"]

[Text] "We know Iran's ayatollahs better than Mr Palme does, so we are a little skeptical about his mediation attempts between Iran and Iraq. But of course we are hoping for success."

Dr Abdorrahman Qasemlu, leader of Iran's Kurdish Democratic Party, is on a journey of information, as he calls it, in Europe. He told me his view of Olof Palme's mediation mission in the Iran-Iraq conflict. But the principal aim of his visit to Stockholm on Tuesday [24 February] was to inform us of the situation in Iranian Kordestan. He described the war between Iran and Kordestan as a "forgotten" war, which has been overshadowed by the major conflict between Iran and Iraq.

The Kurds are the largest group of people without a country in the Middle East. There are an estimated 20 million Kurds in the whole of the Middle East. Around 6 million of them live in Iranian Kordestan. They are fighting to be recognized as an independent state and to have Kurdish as the official language. Before Ayatollah Khomeyni came to power in Iran, the Kurds fought against the shah's regime. They hoped for better conditions after the revolution. "But," Dr Qasemlu said, "conditions are worse than under the shah. There are, for example, bans on music, alcohol, art, films and theater. The universities and schools in Kordestan are closed and the only opposition newspaper which is permitted is President Bani-Sadr's newspaper."

According to Qasemlu, 10,000 people have been killed in Kordestan recently in a war with Iran which began in March 1980. The latest bombing attack was on the population of the city of Mahabad, and it lasted for 19 days. "But Iran has not succeeded in crushing the Kurdish people's resistance. This is why our forces today control an area of over 1,000,000 square km, four cities, the countryside and the most important highways. We have arms for several years to come, but we are short of ammunition," Abdorrahman Qasemlu said.

It has been said that the Kurds receive their arms from Iraq, but this is something which Qasemlu denies. However, he claims that Iran has received a promise of arms from the Swedish Government in exchange for Iranian oil. This is strongly repudiated by Military Materiel Inspector Carl-Fredrik Algernon at the Trade Ministry.

"The whole thing has been fabricated," he assured me. "Sweden does not sell arms to any country in the Middle East."

A great problem in Kordestan today is the acute shortage of food, medicine and fuel--a result of the fact that Kordestan is the target of an economic blockade by Iran. What then will change the situation in Iran?

"The death of Khomeyni. He is 80 now and cannot live very much longer. Despite the fact that he has threatened us with the claim that the average length of life in his family is 101 years," Qasemlu said. "The regime that exists today cannot survive Khomeyni. If the Kurds can form a front, together with the progressive forces in Iran, we can have a democratic Iran. Otherwise, I am sure that there will be a civil war in the country," he said.

IRANIANS REPORTEDLY TAKE MAHABAD FROM KURDS

LD271551 Paris LE CONTINENT in French 18 Feb 81 p 7

[Unattributed report: "38 Iranian Intellectuals Oppose Khomeyni"]

[Excerpts] Tehran--According to Kurdish dissident sources in Tehran, the Iranian Army has forced the "peshmerga" to withdraw from Mahabad, which the Kurds regard as their capital. It seems that the city surrendered after being bombed for 15 days. The Kurds have apparently withdrawn in good order and have allegedly occupied the neighboring hills, from which they have been mounting guerrilla operations. A few days ago, a fundamentalist newspaper reported that the Mahabad television station had been attacked.

The driving back of the Kurds--who probably did not remain in control of Mahabad for longer than 3 or 4 weeks anyway--coincides with a new Iranian counteroffensive against the Iraqi Army. In reply to a speech made by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn--in which he stated that Iran must expect to lose more of its territory if it persists in refusing to negotiate--the Iranians have asserted that they have penetrated into Iraqi territory, in fact, in the Kurdish region. They have also asserted that they are in control of the border close to As-Sulaymaniyah and have occupied a strip of Iraqi territory ranging from 4 to 10 km in depth.

KURDISH PARTY OUTLINES PRINCIPLES FOR SELF-RULE

TA022012 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Persian to Iran 1315 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Summary] The Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran, in order to realize its goals, has always believed in a peaceful solution to the Kurdish problem and that this problem cannot have a military solution. Unfortunately, the leaders of the central government, whether during the shah's regime or following the victory of the revolution, never recognized the rights of the Kurdish nation, imposing a fratricidal war on this nation. So obviously, the activists of the party, along with the brave children of the Kurdish nation, had no other alternative but to take up arms and defend their lives and human dignity.

Following the 3-month war, during the summer of 1979, when the statement of Ayatollah Khomeyni was delivered to the people of Kordestan, the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran--the first and only political force in Kordestan--following its principled policy, welcomed this statement and declared its readiness to hold talks for a peaceful solution to the Kordestan problem. But these talks were fruitless, due to the lack of a clear policy in the government for the solution of this problem.

When the representatives of the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran lost all hope in the sincerity of the government commission, the party established direct contact with Ayatollah Khomeyni and the president and presented them with the six principles. Even though the president confirmed the six principles for self-rule, the Revolution Council rejected them. The principles are:

1. In the framework and territorial integrity of the land of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Kurdish nation should enjoy its national right according to the method of self-rule and this right should be included in constitutional law.

2. The geographical framework of Kordestan with regard to historical, geographical and economic conditions should be delimited.

3. Autonomous Kordestan will elect a council by secret, direct elections.

4. The council of Kordestan will elect an executive mission for carrying out economic, cultural, bureaucratic and disciplinary affairs.

5. The Kurdish language should be recognized as an official language, alongside Persian, in autonomous Kordestan.

6. All bureaucratic, economic, social and disciplinary affairs should be in the hands of an organ of the autonomous region.

The commentary then goes on to elaborate on the rights of the Kurdish nation and the framework for delimiting a region for the establishment of an autonomous Kordestan, giving examples of other autonomous states in the world.

RADIO IRAN COMMENTS ON DECIMATION OF ARMY

GF021735 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The government of Khomeyni-Bani-Sadr, the most important elements of which are mullahs or those trained in their school of thought, has no room for other groups which, inspired by patriotism and on the basis of their knowledge and professionalism, have taken the responsibility of defending the nation and the country. The experience of the past 2 black and death-filled years has shown that the regime of mullahs is completely opposed to any form of knowledge and specialization or any form of patriotism and nationalism. The best proof of this argument is the regime's extreme and vengeful attitude toward the military, especially high-ranking officers, because [words indistinct] any true army officer is based on love of country, as well as selflessness and a wish to learn and specialize in military knowledge.

The statistics of the barbaric murders by the executioners of the turbaned (?rulers) indicate that the majority of Iranian martyrs were officers and NCO's of the Iranian Army. A review of the position of the three branches of the armed forces during the past 2 years and of what has happened to the commanders of these forces shows the effects of destruction of the army by Khomeyni and his lackeys and, above all, by his supreme army commander.

The first chief of staff, Major General Gharavi, was in power as long as he was useful to the regime. And then he disappeared. The first commander of the air force, Lieutenant General (?Farsiyun), was dismissed after several days. He immediately jointed the military branch of the NEQAB organization and, subsequent to his arrest, was put in front of a firing squad in a dastardly manner. His successor in the air force, Lt Gen (Azar B'Azi), who was given the job and pressured (?into accepting it), was jailed after a short period. He escaped among the first groups during the chaos in the country. He had no choice but to leave the country secretly.

The first naval commander and defense minister, Commodore Madani, with all of his cooperation with the mullahs' regime and despite all his efforts, is a refugee today. Other commanders of the armed forces fared no better. Commodore 'Alavi, second commander of the navy, is in prison today and his future is uncertain. Major General Baqeri, an air force officer, is at present in prison, accused of espionage and cooperation with foreigners. During the 9 September coup, Baqeri was commander of the air force.

The Iranian nation can still remember the moment when Abolhasan Bani-Sadr appeared on Islamic television and shamelessly announced that he had discovered a plot by the military, with the aid of General Baqeri. These were officers who were selflessly preparing for an armed uprising against the cruel Khomeyni government. Following this groundless allegation, 143 of the most self-sactificing soldiers of the country were murdered by Khomeyni's lackeys. Some time later, when the problem of the crippling war with Iraq surfaced, Bani-Sadr, who was a main pawn of Khomeyni in imposing the war on the Iranian nation and the army, in trouble and with no other choice, suddenly became the first protector of the military and attributed the execution of these devoted individuals to opposition groups and condemned the act.

Today we are talking to officers and soldiers who dream of [word indistinct] of the army and progress within it. They should realize that Khomeyni, Bani-Sadr or the other elements of the mercenary regime are all facets of the ugly face of [word indistinct] with Iran and nationalism. All you military personnel, who have sworn on your honor to defend Iran, must be aware that the present war is the one reason your government has not murdered you. The day the war ends there will be no guarantee that many of you will not suffer the fate of your predecessors. Continuation of the Khomeyni-Bani-Sadr regime is synonymous with destruction of the Iranian Army. The first signs of this can be observed in the role played by the revolution guards. We can smell the stink of the threat of disbanding the army and the formation of a mercenary force.

Beware and prepare yourselves. While protecting Iran's borders and resisting foreign forces, think of facing the enemy within. Think of resisting the government, which forced this destructive war on us, and one of its main characters, in the guise of the supreme commander of the forces. He is cutting out the heart of the country from within and in cooperation with his imam. If the realities mentioned and the experience of the past 2 years are ignored and if you do not arise harmoniously with the other patriotic forces, the next target of this anti-Iranian regime will be you.

FREE VOICE OF IRAN ON BREZHNEV GULF PROPOSALS

NC280825 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] The fire started by the mullahs has not only involved Iran, but its flames have also spread to the region as well. The Soviets, who until 2 years ago deemed it advisable to be very cautious and did not consider themselves an interested party in the Persian Gulf's security, are now using the favorable grounds paved by Khomeyni (?and the one result of) which was the handing over of Afghanistan on a silver platter. The Soviets have now become so greedy that they feel they have the right to extend the limit of their security line to the waters of the Persian Gulf and, in order to (?lure) the Americans and to make them sit at a negotiating table, they are turning hostage Afghanistan into a (?prize) to be won in this game.

Actually, the Soviets were granted the opportunity to seize Afghanistan and to station their (?100,000-strong) Army there when Khomeyni took the U.S. Embassy personnel hostage and severed relations with the United States.

With this move, Khomeyni granted the Soviet Union peace of mind as far as Afghanistan's western border is concerned. The Soviets realized that Iran, at loggerheads with the United States, would leave Afghanistan (?alone) and that the United States, at loggerheads with Iran, (?would not be able to do much) in the Persian Gulf and would not be able to extend any help to (?helpless) Afghanistan either.

Now that the Soviets have (?achieved their objective) and established a puppet regime in Kabul and stationed their troops in a major part of that country, they are [words indistinct] and want the Americans to work with them, so that both superpowers can reach a friendly agreement on the political situation and security of the Persian Gulf, as well as an agreement on Iran and other regional countries. As a (?bonus), they recall that "We are prepared to discuss the Afghan problem, along with the Persian Gulf problem, and to clarify Afghanistan's fate as we clarify the fate of Iran and other regional countries." How America will react to these proposals is something only the future will tell. But what is obvious is that within 2 years Khomeyni's Islamic republican regime has turned a country that once ruled the Persian Gulf waters and (?was the principal power in the region) into a camel to be sacrificed and is slyly inviting both friend and foe to help in distributing the meat. This is nothing but a great calamity; a calamity that has resulted from the lack of policy and the incompetence of the leaders of the so-called Islamic Republic, a destructive regime that has prepared the ground for the East and the West to reach an agreement with each other and [words indistinct] revive the 1907 agreement on Iran's partition signed between the Russians and the British. (?If by God's and the people's will) this agreement was not implemented (?then), it is now being implemented by Khomeyni's regime. This is why the Iranian nation should be alert and foil the policies of both East and West, which began as a result of the incorrect policy of Khomeyni's regime. The Iranian nation wants neither the East nor the West to determine its destiny. What we want is the right of self-determination to be in the hands of Iranians and not in the hands of others or in the hands of a bunch of (?impostors) who are using Islam as their shield and who have destroyed both our country and Islam.

NVOI URGES DEMONSTRATION OF FRIENDSHIP TOWARD USSR

TA272007 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Let Us Cordially Shake the Hand of Friendship"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Discussion is still continuing in the world's press about the speech by Leonid Brezhnev, leader of the Soviet Union, at the CPSU Congress. Without doubt, the people of our homeland and the public opinion of our liberated country have devoted and are devoting most attention to that part of the speech by Leonid Brezhnev, leader of the Soviet Union, dealing with and nation's revolution and our Islamic Republic; and this is a natural thing, because for a long time the mouthpieces of imperialist propaganda organizations, led by U.S. imperialism--the Voice of America, the BBC and Western news agencies--and their fifth column in our country in the guise of the counterrevolution and the mercenary elements of the counterrevolution--the homemade liberals, the Maoists and other multicolored creatures--who are all ultimately fed from the manger of imperialism, have, as much as possible, concocted lies, deceit, sophistry and all kinds of slanders against the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy. The purpose of all of these propaganda efforts by imperialism and its elements within our country was and continues to be to present in an inverted manner the policy of the government of our northern neighbor toward our revolution and our Islamic Republic.

These elements are still striving in our country's newspapers and press--from Brzezinski's MIZAN [Tehran newspaper affiliated with former Prime Minister Bazargan] to papers (?affiliated) with the Maoists and liberals--to mislead the public and to divert people's minds from the principle danger, the arch-Satan, world-devouring America; and in playing this inauspicious role they have no weapon other than sophistry, forged history, inverted facts and rumormongering.

(?Although) up to this day the leaders of our northern neighboring country have repeatedly declared their sincere support for the revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran, the recent speech by Leonid Brezhnev, leader of the Soviet Union, has once again foiled the plan by Brzezinski and their [as heard] MIZAN for straining relations between our country and the Soviet Union. The leader of the Soviet Union once more reaffirmed his view about the [word indistinct] of the Iranian revolution and said: The Iranian revolution, which was an important event on the international scene during recent years, enjoys a special anti-imperialist aspect, and the Iranian people are determined to continue their path toward freedom and independence. The leader of the Soviet Union stressed again that we sincerely wish the Iranian people success and are ready to expand our good relations with Iran on the basis of equality and observance of the principle of mutual rights and interests.

These frank and sincere remarks by the leader of the Soviet Union have [word indistinct] been broadly welcomed by the people of our homeland and by realistic statesmen. Many of the figures committed to the revolution, whether religious or secular, and the true organizations and parties of the revolution have rightly observed that this was not the first time that the Soviet Union extended a hand of friendship toward our nation, and that now it is our turn to cordially shake this hand of friendship.

In this connection one can say that the remarks by Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, president of the country's Supreme Court, are the views and demands of the combatant and revolutionary people of our country. During a press conference, Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, referring to statements by the leader of the Soviet Union, said that Iran is of the same opinion as Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, regarding the establishment of relations between the Soviet Union and Iran on the basis of equality and mutual interests. He added that our country welcomes the Soviet Union's readiness to establish neighborly relations with Iran, and that Iran has an interest in the establishment of reliable, peaceful and good relations with the Soviet Union.

In fact, as life, evidence and realities demonstrate, the Soviet Union, our close neighbor, has always supported our revolutionary gains and Islamic Republic in the face of the various provocations and plots by rabid U.S. imperialism, whether on the eve of the revolution or during the 2 years since the revolution. Contrary to the hallucinations of certain individuals, who still cannot free themselves of the effects of the propaganda of SAVAK and Western news media, the support of the Soviet Union for our revolution and Islamic Republic was never and is not on the basis of calculations and political deals. The Soviet Union is a country in which the exploiting and arrogant strata have long been removed from the political scene and life.

Naturally, such a political system cannot--on the basis of its political content--but be a supporter of revolutions and popular and anti-imperialist rebellions. It is this unselfish and sincere support by the Soviet Union for national, liberation and anti-imperialist movements that has aroused the beastly hostility and animosity of U.S. imperialism and its dependent elements against the land of the soviets. It is this support by the Soviet Union for liberation and anti-imperialist movements of the world's captive and liberated countries that is being labeled by world-devouring America as support for terrorism.

For, in the view of world-devouring America and its agents and elements in our country--those who have amassed billions at the expense of the tears and blood of millions of Iranians--any popular and anti-imperialist movement and revolt under any name and pretext is a terrorist act.

There is no doubt that the victory of our nation in the struggle and crusade against the counterrevolution and its American supporters is, above all, dependent on the unshakable will of our combatant people, on revolutionary vigilance and on their unity of word and deed. Particularly, it is for the achievement of a decisive victory in this crucial struggle that we must make use of all favorable elements in the international arena to develop the revolution, safeguard its gains and our Islamic Republic, by preserving our independence and national sovereignty on the basis of equality and mutual interests.

NVOI ASSAILS UNITED STATES, SAUDI ARABIA

GF031050 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Azeri to Iran 1745 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Unattributed commentary: "The Main Objective Now is (?Declaring) a New Military Alliance"]

[Excerpts] Dear Compatriots: Having lost an important base in the Gulf region like Iran, as a result of the ousting of Mohammad Reza, U.S. imperialism is now engaged in launching (?new initiatives) in the area. Through its initiatives this country intends to safeguard its plundered interests by (?curshing) national liberation and anti-imperialist movements. The Saudi regime is prepared to uphold U.S. imperialism's plundered interests, in order to realize its own military objectives in the region.

Saudi Arabia's candidacy for the role of gendarme is fully accepted by the United States, because this country has abundant oil resources and can (?influence) the sheykhs and sheykhdoms in the Persian Gulf. The Saudi regime is a [word indistinct] administration that adheres to and fully implements U.S. instructions and intrigues in every domain, from setting oil prices to deploying U.S. arms in Saudi Arabia. The Saudi leaders dream of holding a major position in the Persian Gulf. In other words, they dream of replacing the shah's crushed and destroyed regime. Above all, they want to become the main representative of the United States and to enjoy this country's protection, in addition to acquiring arms from it. Furthermore, they want to assume the responsibility of protecting smaller Arab states against threats arising from destructive activities--meaning the national liberation and anti-imperialist movements of revolutionary and progressive countries in the region, [words indistinct].

With the consent of their patrons, the Saudi leaders launched a major move in the recent past. They organized the Islamic summit in At-Ta'if and the subsequent meeting of six Gulf foreign ministers in Riyadh. Both of these events constitute a practical way of realizing the aspirations of U.S. imperialism and the reactionary regimes in the region to set up a new military alliance under U.S. patronage. This new alliance will replace CENTO and will assume all obligations of this imperialist organization. In other words, it must serve U.S. oil interests and strategic plans in the region. Furthermore, it must stand against national liberation and anti-imperialist movements, oppose national, progressive and revolutionary regimes and--as its first priority--keep pro-American reactionary regimes in this part of the world from being crushed.

Reactionary Gulf regimes claim that cooperation is essential for thwarting foreign intervention and guaranteeing the security of the region against a military onslaught. This claim is intended to divert public attention from the main objective--the efforts to set up a new military alliance under U.S. patronage.